

# THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Number 51 of Volume 21.

SALISBURY, N. C., JUNE 4, 1841.

Whole Number 1,093.

## TERMS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—CHAS. F. FISHER, Editor and Proprietor.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Friday, at \$2 per annum, in advance, or \$2 50, if not paid in three months from the time of subscribing. If the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

Advertisements are published at the rate of \$1 per square (of 360 lines, or 15 lines of 24 lines each) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33 1/3 per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till paid, and charged accordingly. To secure attention, all letters addressed to the Editor on business, must be free of postage.

## The Farmers' Advocate.

PROSPECTUS FOR VOLUME III.

SINCE closing the 2d volume, an association has been proposed, whereby the services of Mr. W. P. Richards, of Davidson county, N. C., will be procured to assist in the editorial department of the paper, provided sufficient subscription to our present list of subscribers can be obtained, to justify such a measure: in which event, the Advocate, after the fact is ascertained, and the necessary arrangements made, will be published weekly, at \$1.50. But in the meantime, or should the proposed association ultimately fail for want of sufficient endorsement, as above stated, the paper will still be continued semi-monthly on a super-royal sheet, one dollar, as heretofore.

We would reasonably suppose, that the proposed change from a semi-monthly to a weekly paper would give general satisfaction to all our present subscribers, because, for the small addition of fifty cents, a volume embracing more than double the amount of reading matter would be secured; or, instead of giving one dollar for a volume of 354 pages, they will receive for one dollar and fifty cents a volume containing 822 pages. And moreover, in addition to the greater quantity of reading matter furnished, we have no doubt that an increased interest at would be thus communicated to our paper; as Mr. Richards, besides being a practical farmer, is a gentleman of considerable literary attainments.

In attempting to effect such an arrangement, whether successful or not, the least prospect of disadvantage cannot possibly result to any of our present subscribers; because, should the attempt prove unsuccessful, the Advocate will continue to be published regularly, as heretofore. If we should succeed in effecting the proposed change, a material advantage, in our estimation, will be the immediate result; for by the adoption of such measures as it will enable us to carry out, our means for improving the paper, for rendering it more acceptable, and for giving a greater extent of circulation, thus making it more permanently useful, will be greatly increased.

No material difference in the design of the paper will take place in consequence of the proposed change; but an indefinite adherence to the interests of the Farmer will still be observed, by using all laudable means calculated to advance a system of general improvement. We hope, fellow-citizens, that you will give us your united support in aiding our efforts to establish on a permanent basis, a paper having for its object the introduction of measures for the enrichment of your soil, the improvement of your stock and farm productions, the perfecting of your agricultural and mechanical operations, the advancement of your scientific and literary pursuits, and the promotion of just incentives to virtue; all of which will constitute in one grand purpose—to develop the vast natural resources of our common country for the mutual benefit of all; and thus promote the great design of creation.

As we consider Agriculture and its kindred pursuits, of paramount importance to any other consideration, we design in the first place, to use all laudable exertions in procuring and disseminating practical information, essential to the interests, and calculated to increase the dignity of the Farmer.

Secondly—Education, and the Literary Institutions of the country; also, good literary productions, both original and selected, will receive prompt attention, and a warm and friendly support.

Thirdly—Science, and the Mechanical Arts, will also be subjects of discussion, and invariably receive a liberal share of attention.

Fourthly—Due attention will be paid to subjects calculated to promote the cause of *Veritas et Religio*, carefully suppressing every allusion, tending in any way to encourage sectarian prejudices.

Fifthly—A summary notice will also be taken of passing events of an important and interesting nature, both Foreign and Domestic; examining all political contests, and subjects calculated to promote party animosity.

In short, our whole influence, so far as depends on the success of the Advocate, will be unflinchingly exerted in strengthening, these pillars on which the progress and happiness, both of individuals and nations, ought to be necessarily based—the improvement of the soil, and the culture of the mind.

## Conditions.

All those who pay in advance, will receive fifty two numbers of sixteen octavo pages each, making in a year, a volume of 832 pages, for \$1.50. To clubs for forwarding \$7 free of postage, five copies will be forwarded; for \$10, eight copies; for \$15, twelve copies; for \$20, sixteen copies; and for \$30, twenty copies will be furnished.

If payment be delayed beyond three months after the first number is received, an additional sum of 33 1/3 per cent. will be invariably exacted. The trouble and expense which necessarily attends the collection of small debts at a distance, will render a strict adherence to this rule absolutely necessary.

All letters, coin communications, &c. to the publishers, must come free from postage, or they cannot be attended to.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at our option. Postmasters, or other gentlemen, desirous to give us their influence, are respectfully requested to act as agents. Address J. SHERWOOD & W. P. RICHARDS.

May 14, 1841.

## Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator of Polly Garner, dec'd., hereby gives notice for all persons indebted to said Estate to make payment, and for those having claims against said Estate to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

R. W. LONG, Adm'r.

May 14, 1841.

## NOW'S THE TIME.

Bargains! Bargains! THE undersigned have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive stock of

### FRESH GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Combs, Books, Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, Saddlers' Trimmings, Bolting Cloth, candles, Nails, White Lead, Drugs,

and almost every article that is generally kept in stores. These goods have all been bought for cash, at cash prices, and not at credit prices, which are five to ten per cent. higher than cash prices—we have at all times funds in the hands of our agent at New York, with or else to buy goods when at their lowest prices,—under these circumstances we think we buy many articles lower than the most of merchants do, and we are very certain that there is no establishment that sells goods for a less profit than we do, and we think it will be admitted that we have been the means of bringing down goods to their present low prices;—we do not brag of buying so many thousand dollars worth of goods when we go to the North, nor do we brag of selling more goods (in amount) than we have got, but we say our stock is large, embracing almost every variety of goods. But lately threats have been made against us, and now we understand a death blow has been aimed; well, we are ready, we are prepared for the battle, we are as willing and as ready to sell goods at a small profit, or at cost, or under cost for cash, as any other house in the place—we say we will sell goods lower than they can be had any where else in town—we do not care what the price may be, for we are determined to sell whether we get a profit or not.

The public are invited to call, examine, and be their own judges. J. & W. MURPHY.

April 30, 1841.

N. B. We give notice that we have abandoned the practice of giving samples of goods, or of sending goods out of the store. J. & W. M.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### GOD SEEN IN ALL HIS WORKS.

[A TALE FROM THE GERMAN.]

In that beautiful part of Germany which borders on the Rhine, there is a noble castle, which, as you travel on the western banks of the river, you may see rising the ancient towers on the opposite side, above the grove of trees about as old as itself. About forty years ago there lived at that castle a noble gentleman, whom we shall call Baron.

The Baron had only one son, who was not only a comfort to his father, but a blessing to all who lived on his father's farm.

It happened on a certain occasion, that this young man being from home, there came a French gentleman to see the Baron. As soon as this gentleman came into the castle he began to talk of his H. & V. Father in terms that chilled the old man's blood; on which the old man reproved him, saying, "are you not afraid of offending God who reigns above, by speaking in such a manner?" The gentleman said he knew nothing about God, for he never saw him. The Baron did not notice at this time what the gentleman said, but the next morning took him about the castle and grounds, and took occasion first to show him a very beautiful picture that hung on the wall. The gentleman admired the picture very much; and said, "who ever drew this picture, knows very well how to use his pencil."

"My son drew this picture," said the Baron.

"Then your son is a very clever man," replied the gentleman.

The Baron then went with his visitor into the garden, and showed him many beautiful flowers and forest trees.

"What has the ordering of this garden?" asked the gentleman.

"My son," replied the Baron, "he knows every plant, in my way, from the cedar of Lebanon, to the hyssop on the wall."

"Indeed," said the gentleman, "I shall think very highly of him soon."

The Baron then took him into the village and showed him a small neat cottage, where his son had established a school, and where he caused all young children who had lost their parents to be reared and nourished at his own expense. The children in the house looked so innocent and happy, that the gentleman was very much pleased, and when he returned to the castle, he said to the Baron, "what a happy man you are to have so good a son!"

"How do you know I have so good a son?"

"Because I have seen his works, and I know he must be good and clever if he has done all you have shown me."

"But you have never seen him."

"No, but I know him very well because I judge of him by his works."

"True," replied the Baron, "and in this way I judge of the character of our H. & V. Father. I know from his works that he is a being of infinite wisdom, and power and goodness."

The Frenchman felt the force of the reproof, and was careful not to offend the good Baron any more by his remarks.

*Romance of Real Life.*—Some years ago, says a foreign journal, "the captain of a Corsair carried off the wife of a poor wood cutter, residing in the neighborhood of Messina. After detaining her for several months on board his vessel, he landed her on an Island in the South seas, wholly regardless of what might befall her. It happened that the woman was presented to the savage monarch of the Island, who became enamored of her. He made her his wife, placed her on the throne and at his death left her sole sovereign of his dominions. By a European vessel, which recently touched at the Island, the poor wood cutter has received intelligence of his wife. She sent him presents of such vast value, that he will probably be one of the wealthiest private individuals in Sicily, until it shall please her majesty, his august spouse, to summon him to her court."

Genius, like fire, is a good servant but a terrible master.

From the Southern Literary Messenger.

## TRUTH AND ERROR.

[BY R. H. WILDS.]

There's a tuneful river,  
In Erin's Isle,  
Where the sun-beam's quiver  
In every smile;  
Where the leaves that fall  
Near the autumn sky,  
Grow gem-like all,  
An ever-die;  
And such is the stream, by truth enlightened,  
That leaves the breast by Wisdom brightened,  
Where even the joys that storms discover,  
Are turned to gains that glow forever.

There's a dawning tide  
In the Indian chime,  
By whose nobles side  
There's a salutary slime—  
To the flower that it touches,  
A soothing wave—  
To the bird that it approaches,  
A softening grave,  
And such are the waters of bitterness, rising  
In the desert bosom of dark designing;  
And the birds of prey, and the flowers of feeling,  
Must perish wherever that wave is stealing.

*The Importance of Water.*—The best water for horses is soft, fresh, and pure rain, river, or pond water; and it is absolutely necessary, to preserve health in the stable, that a constant and ample supply should be on the premises. In order to effect this, when well or spring water is the only water to be obtained, it should be put into troughs, having some clay and chalk at the bottom, and soiled before use by exposure to the sun and air. Such is the effect of a change of water has been known to produce in a horse, that in some instances even the loss of a great race has been, with much show of reason, ascribed to this cause alone; and careful trainers have even gone so far as to carry with a horse on the eve of an important engagement, a supply of the water he has been accustomed to.—*Wagley's British Turf.*

*A Question of Veracity.*—During the battle of Trafalgar, a gunner on board the Victoria had his leg shattered by a cannon ball, and requested his comrade, a genuine Patriot, to carry him down to the cockpit. Pat complied—and slinging his companion over his shoulder, with his head hanging behind, proceeded towards the cockpit. He had not gone far, however, before another ball took off the poor gunner's head. Pat, thinking the jar occasioned by a shot striking the ship, preceded on to the cockpit, and deposited his burden before the surgeon, who, upon seeing the headless and mutilated trunk, exclaimed, "what the devil have you brought this man here for?" "To be cured, of course, yer honor," replied Pat. "Cured! Don't you see his head is off?" "Head, is it? Be Jove and me it is," answered Pat, bestowing a stare of astonishment upon the body. "Bad luck to his lying soul, but he told me it was his leg."

From the Dublin University Magazine.

## MEMORY.

When backward, through departed years  
On memory's wing we stray,  
How oft we find but founts of tears  
Along the wasted way!  
The heart will vainly seek the light  
That rested there before,  
And sadly turn to gaze on the blight  
Of all it loved of yore!  
We watch for footsteps that have come  
To breathe the twilight vow,  
We listen for the silver tone  
Of voices—silent now!  
We gaze on old familiar things,  
And marvel that they bear  
No likeness to our spirit's wings  
Like what of old was there!  
Even thus, when through departed years,  
On memory's wing we stray,  
We find a host of founts of tears—  
Along the wasted way.

From the Olive Leaf.

## LAST DAY OF WARSAW.

Warsaw's last champion her heights surveyed,  
While o'er her fields a waste of ruin laid;  
"Oh! Heaven," he cried, "my bleeding country save;  
Is there no hand on high to avenge the brave?"

CAMPBELL.

The morning of the memorable 18th of June, which was the last day of Poland's hopes, was ushered in with all the grandeur of an unclouded sky. The sun shone, as he gazed up above the distant mountains, darted forth his rays upon palace and cottage of the elevated city.

As yet, Warsaw had not been distracted by the immediate horrors of war, notwithstanding its desolation had rolled for a long time, in tide like fury over Lublin, Plock, and many other flourishing towns within the territory of Poland. Up to this time, the inhabitants of the Capital had enjoyed unremitted peace, excepting now and then being terrified at the report of some plundered village. Especially on this morning, all within looked gay and joyful. Soldiers were parading the streets, adorned in splendid equipage, with their pinnas streaming, and their arms glistening in the morning sun. Officers on prancing steeds with banding plumes, rode in stately pomp amid the gathering troops, dispensing orders for the approaching tournament. All Warsaw was in motion. Here, battalions forming, moving, and still increasing.—There, the gilded chariots of nobles—the neighboring cavalcade with fly trumpets and waving banners, and in every direction the fluttering veils of Warsaw's maidens. Indeed the mind cannot contemplate a more gorgeous scene than Warsaw presented on this splendid, yet fatal morning.

The heavy cathedral bell had just tolled nine, when a distance appeared a cloud of dust.—"What is that wonder?" pointing towards Cracow, said Laplentz, to her gallant husband, the brave Kaskaskia, while promounging the upper balcony of the palace. "Indeed, I suspect nothing," replied the warrior, and pressing a generous kiss upon her cheek, both moved on, enjoying the refreshing morning.

At generous Love! how nature smiles upon thee,  
Flowers deck thy path, and ivy wreaths adorn thee.

Soon the heavy tones of the alarm bell came sounding from a distance, echoing in sullen clang along the arched roof and suspended galleries.

In a few moments, every spire breathed forth its deafening clangor. "How is this?" asked the trembling Laplentz, clinging more closely to her husband's arm and turning pale as she spoke.—"Look," replied the General, who had been for a long time gazing towards Cracow, "your cloud Laplentz, has turned into an army of Russians." Laplentz trembled at the intimation, but this was no time for soft words or parting signs. All below was tumult. The bellowing of the bells—the dash of chariots, and at intervals, the loud harsh notes of the trumpet, thundered upon the ear.—The General as was his custom, pressed his beloved Laplentz to his bosom, gave the parting kiss and hastened to his head quarters. By this time all Warsaw was a complete bedlam. "To arms, to arms!" resounded in every part of the city.—Citizens and soldiers, young and old, were mingling crowded in masses. The companies that had formed early in the morning, for the approaching tournament remained at their post, and since the alarm, many of the citizens had joined their standard. About fifteen thousand hardy Poles were already under arms. As far as the eye could extend along the broad street of the capital, might be seen glistening arms and waving plumes. Fifteen thousand warriors! What more impressive! From each fiery eye glared forth the stern resolve. Each countenance is lightened up with the fire of battle, and within each iron breast lurks the irresistible spirit of Poland.

Now a company of horsemen, arrayed in military costume, dashing over the pavements, announces the arrival of Kaskaskia. "The General has come—the General has come," proclaimed a thousand voices, and a loud shout of rejoicing spread from rank to rank as he galloped in front of the enthusiastic soldiery. Every eye was riveted upon him, and as he waved his shining blade on high as a signal of silence, not a whisper was heard in all the ranks. Impressive silence reigned throughout. "Soldiers," said the General, after placing himself in a position to be heard by as many as possible, "the Russians are before our gates. The capital is in danger. Our wives and children look to us for protection. Valiant deeds may preserve them, but cowardice will subject them to slavery or death." Ere he could proceed further, "Dios garde a usted! Ra usted con Dios caballero!" echoed in volleys thunder along the ranks of the Poles. Kaskaskia saw that his speech had the desired effect, and without saying more—after giving a few hasty orders to the officers—rode off towards the main entrance of the city. "A splendid array this," said Soudenberg, to one of his fellow officers, while alternately gazing upon the retiring General and the long dark columns of the citizens. "Yes," replied the other slapping his horse with his sword, "but we may have a hard contest before it is over." "That's true," said Soudenberg, "but before those boarded Russians enter this City their iron heels shall press my body and the bodies of my trusty grenadiers." As he thus spoke, the fire of battle kindled in his eyes, and leaping from his horse he directed his troops to the chief entrance. The other officers followed his example, in a short time each division had arrived at the place assigned by the commander in chief.

For a long time, Laplentz, from the lofty balcony of the palace, where her husband had left her, had been watching the Russians as they moved in solemn grandeur along the winding road of Cracow, with colors waving and arms gleaming—

Onward the living masses move,  
Majestic! awful! grand!

A halt was made within cannon shot of the city, as if in doubt where to attack, and as far as the eye could reach, extended the dark columns of well trained Russians of Fins and fiery Cossacks. Just as the cathedral clock was striking twelve the first cannon of the Russians was heard echoing along the dark walls of the city. It was succeeded by a thousand voices and a continued rush. "Dios garde," echoed from the distant mountains. Every Russian was in motion. The Cossacks dashed over the plain with a tremendous yell. The artillery, from a commanding eminence, belched forth its thunder continually upon the walls and towers. Nothing seemed sufficient to withstand the fiery attack. Now might be heard the crash of towers—the jarring of the cemented walls, or amid the general roar of battle, the agonizing shrieks of some expiring female, who had ventured on a spectator of the scene. All without, confusion, attack and death; but within was presented a different scene. All were order and discipline. Every Pole, with a stern, determined countenance, remained unmoved at his post. In sullen wrath, they seemed determined to resist till death. Soudenberg as if proud in the thought of dying for his country, strode like an Archangel before his valiant grenadiers. The fire of battle still blazed in his eyes. He raised his sword and was about dashing out of the city with his trusty warriors, when an ill-fated bullet pierced his heart. He died without a struggle, exclaiming to the last a bold, undaunted spirit—an Herculean soul.

A universal wail arose, throughout the ranks of the grenadiers. "Soudenberg, garde, garde, garde," was heard from every lip, and so great was their attachment to him, that scarcely could the roar of the Russian cannon, the danger of their situation or the extreme importance of their assistance, move them from the spot. Although Hapsberg, the second in command, succeeded in kindling anew their martial spirit, and fastened to execute the unfinished order of his predecessor. In a few moments the grenadiers were without the city. It was Hapsberg's design to cut around a little hill and attack the Russians in the rear. He had nearly gained the hill, on the east side of which arose a dark forest, when a tremendous crash was heard in the direction of the main body of the Russians. Hapsberg, supposing the cause, as quick as lightning, wheeled his troops into the city, and hastened to the scene. The Russians had entered. A thousand Poles lay bleeding upon the ground. Hapsberg sickened at the sight; but there was no time for moralizing. Many companies had gathered around the breach, contending arm in arm with the exulting Russians. On each countenance sat the stern resolve. Though young Hapsberg caught the flame, his grenadiers were not behind. With the enthusiasm of their leader, they rushed to the contest—nothing stands before them. The Russians fall before them like grass before the scythe of the mower. But alas! for Hapsberg and his trusty grenadiers! They disappear before the countless number of their enemies.

and now thousands and thousands, like successive billows, pour into the city.

Kaskaskia who had been battling the Cossacks and Fins from another part of the walls, now gathered all his forces around this flood of Russians. The loud voices of musketry answered each other in successive round. "Rush," "rush," was the constant thunder of a thousand voices, and gleaming sabres, reeking with the blood of victims, clashed with each other in horror din. Kaskaskia in the midst, did deadly execution. Ten hairy Cossacks lay gasping at his feet. In an instant, another shared the same fate. But alas! for Kaskaskia! A rude Finn aimed a deadly blow. He falls, and with him falls the hope of Poland.—"And freedom shrieked when Kaskaskia fell." The remaining Poles, seeing their commander fall, retreated, and the dark columns of Russians poured into the city like an increasing mountain torrent.

The sun was just sinking behind the mountains when the lament was heard throughout the city, "Warsaw is fallen, Warsaw is fallen, and the liberty of Poland is quenched forever!" Such lamentations, however, were but short, for more serious evils awaited them. The Russians by this time had passed through the city, slaying or taking prisoners all they met. Every Pole that remained were Russian prisoners, and as the darkness of the night closed in, shutting from human view the carnage of the day, were incarcerated unarmed and bound, within the cold, damp walls of their own prisons.

Thus ended the last day of Poland's hope of liberty. Warsaw emphatically had fallen, and with it thousands of its brave warriors. The rich, the gay, the beautiful and lovely alike strewed the glory field. Alas! Warsaw, for thee!

*Conversation.*—Avoid quotations, unless you are well studied in their import, and feel their pertinence.—My friend —, the other day, while looking at the skeleton of an ass which had been dug out of a sandpit, and admiring and wondering at the structure of that despoiled animal, made a very mad adroit use of one. "Ah," said he with the deepest humanity, and a simplicity worthy of La Fontaine, "we are heartily and wonderfully made!"

*Difference of Character.*—You may depend upon it, that slight contrast of character is very material to happiness in marriage.

*Women.*—Fontenelle says that women have a fibre more in the heart, and a cell less in the brain than men.

*A Bobber Rebuked.*—A garrulous barber, being called to shave Archibald, asked him, "How shall I shave you?" "In silence," was the reply.

*A Highland Anecdote.*—Twenty years or more before I knew Duncan, he assisted his brothers in forming a large grazing "run" in the Highlands, comprehending an extensive range of mountains and forest land, moor, lake and precipice. It chanced that a sheep or goat was missed from the flock, and Duncan, not satisfied with despatching his shepherds in one direction, went himself in quest of the fugitive in another.

In the course of his researches, he was induced to ascend a small and narrow path, leading to the top of a high precipice. Dangerous as it was at first, the road became doubly so as he advanced. It was not much more than two feet broad, so rugged and difficult, and, at the same time, so terrible, that it would have been impracticable to any but the light step and steady brain of a Highlander. The precipice on the right rose like a wall, and on the left sink to a depth which was giddy to look down upon; but Duncan passed cheerfully on, now wistling the Gathering of the Clan, now taking heed to his footsteps, when the difficulties of the path particularly required caution.

In this manner he had more than half ascended the precipice, when in midday, and it might almost be said, in middle air, he encountered a buck of the red deer species, running down the cliff by the same path in an opposite direction. If Duncan had had a gun, no rencontre could have been more agreeable; but as he had not this advantage over the denizen of the wilderness, the meeting was in the highest degree unwelcome. Neither party had the power of retreating, for the stag had not room to turn himself in the narrow path, and if Duncan had turned his back to go down, he knew enough of the creature's habits to be certain that he would rush upon him while engaged in the difficulty of the retreat. They stood, therefore, perfectly still, and looked at each other in mutual embarrassment for some space.

At length the deer, which was of the largest order, began to lower his formidable antlers, as they do when they are brought to bay, and are preparing to rush upon hound and huntsman. Duncan saw the danger of a conflict in which he must probably come to the worst end, and as a last resource stretched himself on the ledge of rock which he occupied, and thus awaited the resolution which the deer should take, not making the least motion, for fear of alarming the wild and suspicious animal. They remained in this position for three or four hours, in the midst of a rock which would have saved every room enough for the man and the stag, opposed to each other in this extraordinary manner.

At length the buck seemed to take the resolution of passing over the obstacle which lay in his path, and with this purpose approached towards Duncan very slowly and with excessive caution. When he came close to the Highlander, he stooped his head down as if to examine him more closely, when the devil, or the untameable love of sport, peculiar to his country began to overcome Duncan's fears. Seeing the animal proceed so gently, he totally forgot not only the danger of his position, but the nuptial compact which certainly might have been inferred from the circumstances of the situation. With one hand Duncan seized the deer's horns, whilst with the other he drew his dirk. But in the same instant the buck bounded over the precipice, carrying the Highlander along with him.—They went thus downwards upwards of a hundred feet, and were found the next morning on the spot where they fell. Friends who do not always regard retributive justice in her dispositions, ordered that the deer should fall underneath, and be killed upon the spot, while Duncan escaped with his



his, but with the fracture of a leg, an arm, and three ribs. In this state he was found lying on the carcass of the deer, and the injuries which he had received rendered him the remainder of his life the cripple I have described. I never could approve of Daniel's conduct towards the deer in a moral point of view, although, as the man in the play said, he was my friend, and the temptation of a heart of grass, offering as it were his throat to the knife, would have subjected the virtue of almost any deer-stalker. Whether the anecdote is worth recording, or deserving of illustrations, remains for your consideration. I have given you the story exactly as I recollect it.—Sir Walter Scott.

The following advertisement is from the London Times:

**To the Clergy.**—An incumbent would resign directly, with patron's consent, to one not under 40 years of age, a beautiful living, a perfect gem, one of the prettiest things in England, with excellent new ironstone front house, in good repair, facing a park, in the county of Somerset, at the skirts of a small market town, with every necessary of life cheap; productive garden, lawn, pleasure ground, wall fruit, six acres of pasture adjoining, coach house, stabling for six horses, out-houses; no trouble as to income—*duty easy*, spot healthy, roads and society good—the whole worth £250 a year. **Terms.**—Incoming incumbent to pay down £1,000, to indemnify present incumbent's outlay on the soil, and for his fixtures, and his old wine, worth £100; also for live stock, including three cows, horses, and pony carriage; piano forte, by Broad, cost 85 guineas; hand organ, by Flight, cost £24; plate and linen, and a few pictures.

This is about as comfortable a picture as we ever saw, of ministerial labor. Who can wonder at the total absence of religion in this bought and sold western region, where we have no volunteers to teach us the way we should go, with their "perfect gem"—"pleasure grounds"—"all fruit"—"easy duty"—"old wine"—"pony carriages"—"piano" and "hand organ by Flight"? The London papers abound with similar advertisements. For sale, by private contract, an Advowson; "Wanted—a next presentation." "Exchange—An incumbent would exchange." "These advertisements," says the British critic—the champion of the Established Church—"are very numerous, and wonderful on the increase."—*Boston Courier.*

**Something Rich.**—We had the following queer advertisement in a Mississippi paper:

**TAKE NOTICE.**  
"With Mr. Ginn the crowd came in—  
Some took brandy—some took gin."  
*Fourth of July at the Springs.*

Uriah Ginn takes this occasion to inform his creditors, friends, the public at large, and the community in particular, that it is his intention to change his place of residence, by leaving Rankin County in the course of one, two, or three weeks, as may best suit his convenience. He is induced to do this particular, being like ten thousand of his neighbors, not exactly prepared to "shell out the corn," and wipe out old scores; at the same time he will use every effort to settle all his debts wherein he has got value received; but he wishes it to be emphatically understood by them who hold paper with his name, saddled on it as an endorser, that he bluffs his whole arrangement. Those who hold claims against him, and that looking can turn the screws and "grind out," and if they can get the money before Ginn does they can sing it out.

—*Uriah Ginn.*  
—*London, Jan. 20, 1841.*

**The Toothache.**—At a meeting of the London Medical Society, Dr. Blake stated "that he was able to cure the most desperate case of toothache (unless the disease was connected with rheumatism) by the application of the following remedy to the decayed tooth: alum reduced to an impalpable powder, two drachms; nitrous spirit of ether, seven drachms. Mix and apply them to the tooth."

**Fearful collision.**—The terrifying collision which occurred at sea a short time since between a Philadelphia ship and another, unknown, is thus described in the North American:

"The packet ship *Susquehanna*, as she lies near Walnut street Wharf, is a curiosity. She has literally been rescued from the jaws of the great deep. She came in collision with another ship off the banks of New Foundland on the 8th instant, at 4 o'clock in the morning. The night was not dark, but the sea was running high, and they did not discover each other until the fearful collision. The *Susquehanna's* bowsprit is taken off clean, and the cut-water torn and wrenched from the ship in a way which shows the encounter must have been tremendous. She was running at the rate of nine knots, and shipping seas constantly at the time. The impression on board the *Susquehanna* is, that the blow was so hard and so near the centre of the other ship that she must have been totally disabled, if not stove in, causing her to sink immediately. After the collision she slowed round and grated past the *Susquehanna*, with such rapidity, that no opportunity was given to discover who she was or the extent of her injuries. The impression on board is, that she was so East Indian, or some ship of the largest class, and as the wood cutter of the *Susquehanna* is taken off low down, she was upon the top of a sea at the moment of the collision. Consequently the other ship must have suffered the more severely. No cries were heard, and in the confusion of the crash and anxiety for self preservation, no distinct knowledge of the character of the other ship could be learned. The opinion on board is, that the man at the wheel of the ill-lated ship must have been killed instantly. The whole of the painful encounter is only another evidence of the unavailing hazards of navigation. Perhaps the ship instantly foundered, and in one 'fill swoop,' all on board were hurled into eternity together. If so, her fate will never satisfactorily be known, and the history of those engaged with her must continue to be involved in doubt and obscurity forever."

**Severe, very.**—Dr. Channing, in his lecture on Tuesday night, alluded to the bar sometimes expressed, that the radicals, or the "lower orders," as they are sometimes called, would get up mobs and destroy property, and render private fortunes insecure. He denied the justice of the imputation and scouted the idea, that the mass would commit any such outrages. Dangers of this kind emanate from higher sources. They originate with men of more splendid fortunes and different blood. Who conceived the ruin which has soiled the proud name and disgraced Philadelphia? Who has steeped the Widow and Orphan in tears and brought thousands to abject poverty, both in the new and old world? Not the "lower orders."

The preceding paragraph is from the Philadelphia North American—a paper conducted with good taste and what is more valuable in these degenerate days of syphilis and morbid refinement—a paper which has exhibited occasionally

some systems of intellectual and political independence,—of freedom from the corrupt influence of Nicholas Biddle; and we infer, from this quotation as well as from other indications, that the *Zamuel of the United States Bank*, though he may have flung his demon wings over the editors of the North American, has not been able to infect them totally with his depravity. We say totally, because it would seem from the significant epithet they prefix to the paragraph, that they suppose Dr. Channing indulged in uncalculated severity, and that they have some lurking sympathies for the financial culprits of their dishonored and degraded city.

We rejoice to know that Dr. Channing had the boldness to speak out on this subject—to beard the tiger in his own lair—to rebuke the evil spirit, which has not only "steeped the widow and orphan in tears, and brought thousands to abject poverty," but has corrupted lawyers, politicians, and statesmen, without number, and corrupted the press, to a certain extent, in almost every section of the country. It is time for the pulpit to lift up its voice in indignation against such infernal depravity, and to aid, encourage, and support those who are not yet drunk with the wine of the abominations of the great Babylon.—*Boston Cour.*

*From the Wetumpka Argus.*  
**HON. JOHN C. CALHOUN.**

On Saturday, the 8th ult., a very large number of the citizens of Montgomery, assembled to listen to the views entertained of the present crisis in our national affairs, by this distinguished statesman. Although the weather was very unfavorable, the audience was a fine one—consisting of at least a thousand, and among them quite a goodly proportion of ladies. Mr. Calhoun declined any pretensions to mere oratory and wished his hearers to understand that he should address neither prejudice, passion or imagination; but would in a plain, conversational manner, discourse with them on those subjects which had deeply engrossed his own thoughts, and which he therefore presumed would be interesting to his hearers. He said that he had for a long series of years been an attentive observer of and an actor in, the progress of the political history of our country; and could therefore speak with more means of correct information than most men. He observed that it was too much to be regretted that the all-absorbing question among the people was, not whether great fundamental principles should be established or overthrown, but who should be President. That in reality was a minor consideration, and that the people should turn their attention to the vastly more important principles which are involved in the present crisis.

What is that crisis? It is whether the Hamiltonian system of policy, broached at the first dawn of constitutional liberty, and which, after a fair trial by the people, had been completely overthrown, should be now revived. Mr. Hamilton, the master spirit of the Federal party, and Mr. Jefferson, whose character needed no eulogy, had taken opposite views of our constitution. After the formation of the Constitution, however, and when the present Republican party had triumphed over the then National party, the National assumed the name of the Federal party and the Federal that of the Republican or States Rights party, and so they have been distinguished to this day. There were several great and important questions, involving fundamental principles, upon which the parties took different views. One was in relation to the debts of the Revolution—Hamilton contended for a *funded debt*, believing a public debt to be a public blessing; while Mr. Jefferson took opposite grounds, believing it to be an evil.

Another question, which at that time caused but little excitement, considering the vast importance of the principles involved, and of the consequences finally attendant upon it, was an order of Mr. Hamilton's, authorizing receivers of public money to receive in payment of all public dues gold and silver or the *promissory notes of Banks*, while the law required all public dues to be paid in gold and silver only. On this, Mr. Jefferson also formed issue with Mr. Hamilton.

Another question, on which there was a violent struggle was the National Bank. It was finally carried through. Gen. Washington, whose mind rarely hesitated—who thought clearly and correctly, and acted promptly and decisively, hesitated long on the question. He submitted it to his cabinet, requiring each one to give his opinion in writing. Jefferson advised the rejection of the bill—Hamilton advised him to sanction it. He finally did so.

Another question upon which parties formed, was a Protective Tariff recommended by Hamilton, and opposed by Jefferson. This was for the time defeated, to be revived afterwards and expanded until it reached the enormous state of expansion which we all witnessed in 1828.

The other great question of that day was what is called the money power, or the right of the Government to appropriate the people's money.—Hamilton said that Congress could appropriate it for all objects which seemed fit to them. Mr. Jefferson contended that Congress could only appropriate money for purposes of a National character, in which all were equally interested.

These were all the questions involving permanent and important principles, upon which parties formed under Gen. Washington's administration. There were others of a mere transitory nature, which then and afterwards excited the public mind—such as the alien and sedition law—the quasi French question, and the Embargo.

Upon these questions the Republican party has triumphed. The Government is now in a condition to start untrammelled upon the course from which the powerful genius of Hamilton diverted it. We now have no funded debt. There is no union of Bank and State. There is now no Protective Tariff—or rather, it is lingering out the last moments of its allotted existence. There is now no system of Internal Improvements in operation, and the system of appropriations has been greatly checked, save in respect to the pension list. There are now upon the list 43,000 persons—more than the whole number of the Revolutionary army; and unless great exertions had been used, it would have swelled to 100,000, so great is the thirst for living upon the public revenue.

The question at issue now is, *shall this system be revived?* Messrs. Webster, Clay, and their friends say *yes*.—What have you to say? This is the issue. This is the issue which should have been presented to the people in the last canvass. But did they hear of it? No. On the contrary, false issues were made, and the senses of the people bewildered by the presentation of scenes which will astonish posterity.

If all this system, which he had attempted to portray to them, is to be revived, it is a question with you, how will it act upon yourselves, and upon the country at large? You appear to be deeply embarrassed, and have been taught to look to the Government for aid. Why are you so? Your soil is fertile. He said that he had for the first time been among us, and finds us industrious and enterprising. He would give a few facts in relation to the vast resources of this State and Missis-

siippi. We jointly export forty-five millions a year. The exports of the whole Union are one hundred and five millions a year. Our population is about one million—that of the Union sixteen millions. We constitute therefore but a *sixteenth* of the whole—exporting nearly *one half*. The staple States export eighty-nine millions a year; of this, we export *one half*. The non staple States export twenty millions—and yet, with these astonishing resources, commanding gold in every market in the world, we are more in debt than all of them. We would institute a parallel between the Island of Cuba, and Alabama and Mississippi. The inhabitants of Cuba are Spaniards—it is about equal in size to Mississippi and Alabama. Its annual exports amount to about seventeen millions; the inhabitants pay an annual tax to Government of about nine millions. And yet this Island, so heavily taxed when we are free of them, and exporting but a little more than a third of what we do, is far more flourishing—supporting too a market city of over a hundred thousand people, while we can hardly sustain one of five thousand. What is the reason of all this? He answered, *two things—the fiscal action of our Government, and the paper system in its broad extent.*

In the first place, the fiscal action of Government consists of two parts—*taxation and disbursements.* Our taxes, he contended, had been greatly unequal; and it was a far more easier matter to make them so than otherwise. The utmost care, an extended and enlightened view of our resources, the nicest discrimination, and a most patriotic desire to do justice to every portion of the community, should all be brought to bear in the laying of taxes. But if taxes are made equal even, the fiscal action of the Government cannot be made so under the general welfare system—for a majority controls the appropriations, and it is human nature for that majority to benefit itself by its power. In doing so, one part suffers, and *pays the tax*, while the other is virtually free of it; for those who *take out of the Treasury more than they put in*, are indeed free of taxation, and benefit in proportion as you increase the tax. He would illustrate; let nine persons gather around a table, on which is a box of wafers. Five are banded together by mutual interest different from that of the four. Each of the nine take out of the box five wafers—making a circulating medium of forty-five dollars, as each wafer is supposed to represent a dollar. It is agreed to lay a tax on each man of one wafer. The tax, you perceive, is *equal*. The annual fund raised by its nine dollars—how shall it be appropriated? The five say for "the general welfare," and having the power of a majority, they carry the point. They of course out vote the four, and appropriate this fund to their own use. So the tax works, say for the space of five years. At the end of that time, an account is given by each man of the state of his finances. One of the four opens his hand, and declares that he has not got a dollar; the next—then the third and fourth—each having not a cent. The first of the five opens his hand, and finds not only the original five dollars, which in the course of five years he had paid as taxes, but four dollars beside—and so it appears to be the case with the whole five. They had been equally taxed with the four, but by the "general welfare system" of disbursements or appropriations, they had absorbed the whole circulating medium. Such is the effect of even equal taxation, when the disbursements are unequal. You will perceive, too, how much it is for the interests of the five to increase taxation,—because, if two wafers had been put annually instead of one, they would have received by the disbursement eighteen instead of nine. Are not the five, then, virtually, and in fact, exempt from taxation? This illustrates one of the processes by which your life blood has been gradually drained from you; and illustrates the great difference between the Hamiltonian and Jeffersonian doctrine as to appropriations. Again, to show this process carried out in our own history, he would refer to the operation of the Tariff of 1828. Out of sixty-four millions imported into the country, thirty-one millions went into the Public Treasury in the shape of duties or tax. This was appropriated to speak in round numbers, in the proportion of twenty-nine millions to the five, and four millions only to the four. This, Mr. Calhoun observed, was the course of operation of one branch of the famous American system.

He would now barely remark that the Protective Tariff constituted a tax upon our foreign exchanges, and was gotten up to protect what its friends called "home industry," such as manufactures extra distinguished from what he called the least and most cherished of all industries, and what was in reality *home industry*, the farming and planting interests. Its effect upon us, the staple States, is to compel us to put up, (to go back to wafer box illustration) *three wafers for their one.*

Mr. C. now touched upon the paper system in its broadest significance. Unfortunately, he said, for those who will necessarily suffer most from its revival, they are now divided on this question, and it may again be re-established in full sway. The five of the nine around this wafer box, are impatient at seeing so much capital lying in the middle of the board. Two of them concert a plan by which to be benefited by that capital. They get themselves "incorporated," and by the votes of their confederates get this idle capital into a "Bank." Having the majority, they then decree that the notes of this Bank shall pass current in payment of taxes, as gold and silver. What is the inevitable effect? They have your credit to back them. They issue their pieces of paper, at the rate of three dollars to every one of yours which they bank upon. If you have twenty millions in your vaults, loaned to them free of interest, they issue sixty millions, and charge you interest for every dollar you get of it. You have thus given these two, incorporated into a Bank, the power of controlling your industry. In a day they can stamp and sign millions of these pieces of paper, and buy up with it the industry which it has taken years of honest toil to accumulate. There can be no question but that, were you to give to an individual the privilege of issuing his notes, which, for gold and silver, would solely be received in payment of public dues, he could sell out this privilege to-morrow at forty millions.

It is owing to this operation of the paper system, that you do not *sell* exchange, instead of being compelled to *buy* it. In this your own Government has been against you. Owing to the banking influence concentrated in Wall and Chesnut streets, your own institutions have been controlled by Northern Banks. Mr. C. illustrated: A gentleman comes to one of your Banks with a letter of credit to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars; he wishes to purchase your cotton. Your Bank buys the letter of credit at two per cent premium. In this transaction what are you but the mere agents of the Northern Bank. They thus control your circulation; and it is needless to say how immense the power.

A considerable paper currency given to Bankers and Bank speculators an immense power over the property of others. Granting our circulating medium to be one hundred millions and our currency to be all specie. If foreign exchange is against us to the amount of ten millions, our currency will be reduced but ten millions; on the contrary, if it turns in our favor, the currency will be increased but ten millions. In a convertible paper currency, however, where the issue is three to one, the currency will be reduced thirty millions when the same amount of exchange is against, or increased thirty millions if it is in our favor—making a vibration or fluctuation in the currency of sixty millions.—Those who regulate these fluctuations are at all times prepared to take advantage of them. They buy when the currency has been reduced—and they sell when it has again rebounded and reached its acme. A National Bank, said Mr. C., being more concentrated, will have the more powerful action in such times as these.

As to relief, Mr. Calhoun said that our disease was *debt*; the remedy is to *pay*—the way to pay is through means of our cotton, rice and tobacco. Our industry is our capital and time is our relief. We make the staple that the world must have. It can and should command the exchanges—it should turn them in our favor. Ours is the article upon which a direct trade with Europe is based. We should, and will have the benefit of it, and it will soon work us out of our embarrassments. The West depends upon this staple to give us the means of buying their hogs and horses; and the North depends upon purchasing this staple of us to pay its debts in Europe. Let us alone then, should be our motto; as it is our interest to be. Establish a National Bank, however, in the present crisis, and an unprecedented contraction of an already contracted currency must be the inevitable consequence. Unless united with a Protective Tariff, a funded debt, &c., such must be its action. If its capital is to be drawn from our present currency, its capital must for the first few years, as it did in the old Bank, be comparatively idle and be *useless*. It would bring relief to but two classes—to the wealthy, and to the politicians who charter it. In the war which such an attempt must raise, for a gallant people will not suffer themselves to be shackled without resistance, the politicians, friendly to such a Bank, will easily feather their own nests. Such a contest will do much towards sickening the people with their own liberties.

The politicians who live upon this institution, and whose swarms increase as you increase the pool upon the taxable, will aim at high taxation—at liberal disbursements—at a mounted aristocracy; until the mass, sickened and tired of such constant, excited political whirlwinds in which their rights are trampled upon and their industry absorbed, will gladly, as history teaches us, seek protection and quiet under the sway of some hereditary chieftain.

The above is a hasty and very imperfect sketch of the remarks of Mr. Calhoun on the occasion, referred to. We feel keenly conscious how feeble is our power to do those remarks justice, and nothing but an oft expressed wish of many of our citizens, who had not the pleasure of hearing Mr. Calhoun, could have induced us to embody the hasty notes taken at the time the speech was delivered.

**Good.**—The stockholders of the Frankfurt (Mo.) Bank are doing their duty to themselves and to the community. They are exposing the frauds and dishonesty of its officers, and bringing them to justice. The Bangor Democrat says that the president has been arrested on a charge of swindling, and bound over for trial. This is right; and we wish, for the honor of the country and for the sake of virtue and morality, that instant measures might be taken to bring to condign punishment all the "parlor" secondaries who have managed, by "neatly copied" reports, by perjury, by gross abuse of their trust, and by downright wholesale frauds, to defraud the stockholders, and rob the unsuspecting and the innocent poor of their hard earnings.

We regret the loss of the stockholders far less than that of others, since most of the bank failures can be directly or indirectly, traced to the negligence of the stockholders themselves. They are bound to clear their own skirts, as far as may be by disclosing to the public how and by whom the awful speculations and plunderings, with the accounts of which our public journals have been filled for years past, were carried on. It has almost become a part of the common law of the land that a man cannot be held answerable for crimes committed in the capacity of a Bank Officer.

**New Hampshire Patriot.**  
**Mr. Webster and the Bank of the United States!**—Since we announced to the world that "Daniel—the godlike" owed to this institution the sum of one hundred and ten thousand dollars, he has paid—not his debt—but a visit to Philadelphia, and made a compromise with the Bank, through its President, Col. Drayton, by handing over to it certain patents for lands in the Territory of Iowa! worth ten thousand dollars! We have no interest in this Bank, or any other, but we expected better things from Colonel Drayton than an acceptance of this offer, indeed, he found the offering of the Prime Minister so desperate, that he was glad to get even these lands; for we have information to be relied upon, that Daniel occupies a house in Washington city, taken in the name and upon the credit of a Mr. Perkins of Boston! Citizens of America! are you not disgraced and dishonored by such conduct? Ought not our statesmen, placed in high stations, to be examples of integrity, virtue and patriotism—are we so lost to every sense of shame, as not to cry out *fiel!* upon an administration and cabinet, regardless of moral rectitude, and a just performance of our duty to our fellow men? Are we willing to encourage the spendthrift, the gambler, and the rogue?—*Spirit of the Times.*

**Going beyond the Precedent.**—The New Hampshire Patriot gives in account of the examination of the Plymouth Bank, by which it is ascertained that the Directors have borrowed fifteen thousand dollars more than was paid in on the capital.

The Albany Argus observes of this, that it is certainly "a violation of the rules of banking as laid down by Mr. Biddle and his friends. According to their practice it is a good banking operation for the officers to pocket all the capital paid in. But to swindle the institution out of a large percentage beyond the whole capital, is highly reprehensible; and we presume Mr. Biddle himself would not vote in favor of giving the directors of the Plymouth Bank a ton of plate for their good management of the concern."—*N. Y. Eccl. Post.*

**Bank Frauds.**—We scarcely pick up a newspaper that does not contain some account of frauds being committed on the Banks. It is really disgusting to the world to see the corruption in the officers of these institutions. Not a month—not a week—not a day, but what we receive accounts of the most wretched rascality practised upon the people by the Banks. Is there no stopping place to be found for such conduct? Our laws are set at defiance—public opinion is no longer regarded. When, we ask, will the corruption and misconduct

of the Banks reach its end!—Washington (N. C.) Republican.



**WESTERN CAROLINIAN.**

**SALISBURY, N. C.**

**Friday, June 4, 1841.**

"Best paper credit, last, and best supply  
That lends corruption lighter wings to fly."

The developments that have been made in the progress of investigating the affairs of the United States Bank are truly astounding. We have always entertained a conviction of the perfect rottenness of this Bank, and have never hesitated to express our full belief of the great corruption of Nicholas Biddle and his clique, but until lately, we had no idea of the vast and extraordinary extent to which their swindling and dishonest practices had been carried. It is now ascertained beyond doubt that nearly the whole capital of 35 millions of dollars, has been sunk by corrupt speculations and bartered political bribes. Many of these transactions are laid open, but others are yet concealed, and carefully suppressed. Mr. Duane, and several of the stockholders have made the most strenuous efforts to cause various secret transactions of the Bank to be published, but the President and the Committee refuse to allow them to see the light. It is, with good ground, believed that if the "secrets of the prison house" could be revealed, Mr. Webster is not the only man now in power who occupies an unenviable place on the Bank Ledger, for the National Intelligencer the only paper owned by that corrupt corporation.

Is it possible, with these "awful developments" ringing in their ears, and while every day is showing darker scenes of outrageous robbery, and unmitigated villainy in the conduct of the managers of this concern, that an American Congress can be found willing and ready to establish another such institution, with increased power and greater capacity to do mischief? Can they overlook its enormities in political bribery—its history of speculations, fraud and plunder of the whole community in general, and the stockholders, chiefly widows and orphans, in particular? If so, and another monster monopoly should be established at the Extra Session, let every friend of liberty and the Constitution who believes such an institution to be unconstitutional and dangerous, as it unquestionably is, swear on the altar of his country's freedom never to relax his efforts, or cease his warfare until it shall be overthrown and prostrated in the dust; let every Republican solemnly resolve that as abomination shall not pollute the land, and tell the Federalists before they attempt to fix its yoke upon us, that we will not bear it. If they should succeed in erecting another powerful and privileged corporation in the country, the real question at issue then will be,—when shall first fall—the liberties of the people, or this new Juggernaut of the anti-politia? Both cannot long exist together—one or the other must fall—the people can choose which.

**Hon. John C. Calhoun.**—This distinguished champion of the Constitution and of Southern rights, recently paid a visit to his son who resides in Alabama. At every town on his way, he was greeted with the warmest welcome by the people. At various places he was called upon to address large assemblies and give his views on the present condition of things in the country. He no where made formal speeches, but at several places addressed the people in a plain, conversational way, answering questions and explaining public matters.

In this week's paper may be found a rapid sketch of his talk at Montgomery, Alabama, as reported by the Editor of the Wetumpka Argus;—it is evidently an imperfect sketch, but yet it is well worthy the attentive and honest consideration of every Southern man, no matter whether he be Federalist, or Republican. All should carefully read, and deliberately weigh the grave opinions of this great and sagacious statesman.

#### INCREASE OF CRIME.

The extraordinary increase of crime in the country, has been so vast and alarming, within the last few months, as to force the conviction on the mind of every reflecting man that there must be something radically wrong in our institutions to produce effects so unpleasantly bad. We can take up a paper of late, from quarter without hearing of murders, robberies, and other outrageous violations of law daily multiplying in extent and enormity. The details of sickening horror in cold-blooded crime, follow with such terrible rapidity each darker in atrocity than that preceding it, till we are ready to believe all the evil passions of man are turned loose to blacken the annals of crime and make the age as one to be distinguished for the rival of Demons in human form.

This unusual increase of crime is not without a direct and easily ascertained cause. It follows, beyond all doubt, as the natural and inevitable effect of that "system" which, for some years past, has controlled all other systems, and institutions in our country,—which has utterly disregarded, and set at naught all law, and all justice,—violated its promises, and filled the land with universal distress;—we mean the abuse of what is called *banking*, and which has been too generally but another name for the practice of fraud and swindling, devised by the few, to appropriate to themselves, with cunning trickery, the hard earnings of the laboring many. It cannot be denied that the direct tendency of a banking "system" such as we have been oppressed by for some time, and yet have anding us, is to discourage honest labor, induce a wild spirit of speculation, lead to prodigal extravagance in living, lower the standard of moral and political character, and corrupt all integrity, public and private. Look for an illustration of this, at the iniquitous course of the late United States Bank, one glaring instance, among hundreds of others, which we have known recently.—Who can reckon the amount of moral evil, connected with



but able from the pecuniary rule and distress it has  
phibited? For years it has been covering crimes broad-  
out over the whole land, by encouraging the most  
tendency spirit of mad speculation, by corrupting the  
high places of power with bribery, by setting on ex-  
ample of extensive fraud and swindling under the sanc-  
tion of honorable and just dealing, and now we have  
the fruit in universal desolation, in the ruin and de-  
struction of thousands who have been induced to action  
in practices and participate in its dishonesty.—Every  
reasoning man must see and acknowledge this. We  
all feel the terrible evils of the times, and who can  
doubt that they are the immediate results of over-  
looking.—What can the restraint of divine or human  
law avail to check or control its dangerous and fatal  
influence on communities?—They are equally power-  
less.—It is folly to suppose that individuals will be able  
to avoid its pernicious infection, when a whole coun-  
try is run mad. It is not human nature; we might as  
reasonably expect to find a healthy atmosphere in the  
midst of a district infected by the plague.—The cause  
of madness is to be blamed, for excess, not the victim  
who cannot resist the influence that urges him, or  
whether he will or not, and it we would check the  
progress of crime, and stop the course of immorality,  
we must go back to the first cause, and strike at the  
root of the evil. Let the fountain be purified, and the  
stream will not run thick with corruption. Until this  
is done, dishonesty and crime must prevail and con-  
tinue to increase as the natural consequence of impure  
institutions.—So long as the idle and profligate can  
rule the laborious and just by cunning deception, hon-  
esty will be out of fashion, and knavery must flourish.  
But the People, who are honest, have the power to  
cleanse the land from impurity, and if they would do it,  
let them from down the designing hypocrites, and trad-  
ing politicians, who while professing zeal for the poor  
man's interest, are plotting how to entrap him by fraud,  
and grasp his hard earnings to swell their gambling  
gains. The "Farmers and Mechanics" should look  
to the practice, not the profession of men and parties  
who are seeking power by their aid. They should sus-  
pect those who are attempting, under any pretence, to  
bind and rivet the chains of Monopoly on them, and bow  
their necks to the degrading yoke of the money power,  
a baser tyranny than any form of absolute despotism.

Another extensive Bank robbery.—The unlicensed  
plunderers are latterly playing a strong game, after their  
own sort, on the privileged few. If they continue in  
successful swindling a while longer, it is possible they may  
succeed in stealing as much from the Banks by violent  
means, as the Banks have abstracted from the people  
by their legalized system of robbery.—For some months  
there have been great many cases of Bank robberies,  
and mostly too, by the officers themselves of the in-  
stitution, who first plundered the people for the benefit  
of the Bank, and then plundered the Bank for the ben-  
efit of themselves. The last operation seems, however,  
to have been performed by some rogues not connected  
with the suffering institution, so far as ascertained.  
The Baltimore Sun says, that "the Frederick county  
Bank was entered by burglars between last Satur-  
day evening and Monday morning, and pillaged of a  
large proportion of its most valuable property. The  
theft, it appears, conveyed away in gold the amount  
of \$10,000; in notes and bills of the Frederick county  
Bank, \$15,000; State 6 per cent. bonds, \$6,000;  
State 6 per cent. certificates, \$14,000; 5 per cent.  
savings bonds, \$12,222; making in the aggregate  
\$59,222. At a meeting of the President and Direc-  
tors of the Bank yesterday, it was resolved to offer a  
reward of \$10,000 for the recovery of the money, or  
proportionately for a part and the detection of the  
thieves as explained in the advertisement. We learn  
that the key of one of the doors of the Bank was  
found yesterday in a creek about a hundred yards from  
the building, and a dark lantern was found upon a  
bridge in the vicinity."

Another honorable rogue.—Verily, there is no  
end to the individual and corporate villainies of  
these latter times. The little rogues are entirely  
eclipsed by those of the higher order. A second  
honorable fuger and speculator has recently added  
his name to the same category with Mr. Mitchell.  
The honorable Asa Child, of Norwich, Connecticut,  
lately President of the Norwich and Worcester  
Railroad Company, has absconded with about \$40,-  
000, (says a New York paper) obtained from that  
corporation by forgery and robbing, and was at the  
last account of him, as far South as Philadelphia,  
en route, it was presumed, for Texas.

Murderers taken.—All the wretches engaged in  
the late horrible murder in St. Louis, Missouri,  
have been apprehended and are in safe custody in  
that city. The principal villain, a free negro, was  
taken in St. Louis on board a flat boat after having  
gone down the river to New Orleans, remained  
there some time and returned back. The stain-  
spot of blood was on him, and the unavoidable  
hand of justice led him back to his doom, although  
to the eye of man it seems that he might have  
so easily escaped it.

On the reception of the news of President  
Harrison's death in England, Mr. Stevenson, our  
Minister at the British Court, called a meeting of  
the Americans then in London, over which he was  
called to preside. Resolutions were passed ex-  
pressing their sense of the country's bereavement  
in the death of the Chief Magistrate, &c.

Immigration.—A tide of immense immigration has  
been pouring into this country from Europe. Every  
vessel arriving laden with crowds.

RESPECT OF THE CABINET FOR GEN. HAR-  
RISON'S MEMORY.

Calvin Blythe, the ex-Collector at Philadelphia,  
proscribed by the present Cabinet for opinion's  
sake, was a brave soldier during the late war. As  
such, he fought in the action at Lundy's Lane, and  
elsewhere. "He was a man of acknowledged worth,  
against whose fair fame the vindictiveness of party  
had never dared to breathe a syllable, and a man  
of remarkable mildness and moderation in politics.  
Look on the other side!  
Jonathan Roberts, who is appointed in his place,  
is an old and inveterate politician of the Federal  
school. He was a member of the United States  
Senate in 1816; and his feelings at that time to-  
wards General Harrison may be demonstrated by  
reference to Niles' Register, vol. 10, page 125,  
where, upon the motion to strike the name of Gen.  
Harrison from a resolution of thanks, Jonathan  
Roberts voted in the affirmative.  
Every man acquainted with the history of the  
country knows the deep mortification which Gen.  
Harrison felt and expressed at this vote of the Se-  
nate. He said that it had affixed a disgrace to his  
name. Yet Jonathan Roberts, who thus voted, is  
taken up and rewarded with a lucrative office, by

the present Cabinet, to the exclusion of many early  
and sincere friends of Gen. Harrison. And the  
men who have made such an appointment, and the  
process who defend them for making it, such the  
name of Gen. Harrison as a protector for their  
course, and appeal to that strength which the dis-  
pensation of Providence has given it to screen them  
from the consequences of acts alike disrespectful  
to the deceased President and disgraceful to the  
country.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

From the Ohio Statesman.  
A SLAVE CASE—THE BITTEREST CUP RE-  
TURNED TO KENTUCKY'S LIPS.

The coining and baling between the Kentucky  
slaveholders, orators and the Abolition Whigs of  
Ohio, by which the latter by pipe-laying and  
mental delusion were successful in defeating the  
Democracy, is resulting perhaps just as it should,  
as a judgment upon the former.  
At a recent trial in Lebanon, Warren county,  
before Judge Hitchcock and Lane, (Whigs) a case  
of forcibly rescuing slaves from their owner, as  
they were passing through Ohio to Missouri, was  
brought from the court below, on a writ of error.  
We give so much from the report of the trial  
from the Star as will show the main points de-  
cided:

"Several exceptions were taken to the opinion  
of the court below, one of which was founded on  
the charge of the court that it made no difference  
whether said colored persons were or were not  
slaves in Virginia, as even if they were, and Rains  
was carrying them to Missouri, no person had a  
right to interfere forcibly to rescue them from his  
possession. A writ of error was obtained, return-  
able to the late session of the Supreme Court.  
The judgment of the Court below was reversed, on  
a legal question arising on the indictment, and the  
court adverted to that part of the charge of the  
Court below, last above stated, as excepted to. In  
relation to this point, the Court expressed their  
unhesitating opinion that the bringing of slaves  
into this State even with the view of passing  
through it to settle in another slave State, of itself,  
made such colored persons free; and any claim of  
right, and an attempt to carry them into a slave  
State, in order to retain them as slaves, was an  
offense against, or in violation of the laws of Ohio,  
(the law against kidnapping) which any citizen  
had a right to prevent even by such force as was  
necessary to rescue them from such illegal custody  
of any person to whose possession they might be  
found.

"The much vexed question, therefore, whether  
the owners of slaves in Virginia, or other slave  
States, can carry them through Ohio, in removing  
to another slave State, has been settled in the  
negative, so far as the opinion of two of the  
Supreme judges can settle any point."

"This is the greatest triumph the Abolitionists  
have secured, and goes fully to confirm our former  
expressed opinion, that to slave hereafter escaping  
to Ohio, or coming with his master, need ever to  
return again, except it is his wish to do so. And  
we regret to say that the conduct of Kentucky has  
been such that few persons seem to care any thing  
about how the matter ends, provided the negroes  
will not fill up our State or harbor about our  
villages. Slaveholders, for the last year, have  
become the greatest and whitest of the Abolitionists  
in the Union;—they must hide their own true  
time of getting their eyes open."

The steam ship President.—All hope of the  
safety of this vessel seems now to be abandoned.  
She is said to have been the largest steamer ever  
built, 2,360 tons burthen, with engines 540 horse  
power. The New York Sun publishes a complete  
and accurate list of the passengers, twenty-eight  
in number, whose names we subjoin. Besides  
these the officers and crew amounted to 51 in num-  
ber, making together 109 souls, all of whom have,  
beyond doubt, been for many weeks sleeping be-  
neath the dark waves of the ocean. Among the  
passengers and officers of the ship, says the Sun,  
we had several personal acquaintances of excellent  
worth. It is with sorrow unspeakable that we  
yield to the conviction that we must bid them all  
a long and final adieu.

E. Ward Barry,	New York.
J. C. Roberts,	do.
J. Leo Wolf,	do.
Master Mohring,	do.
J. C. Poffel,	New York.
A. R. Warburgh,	do.
D. Fitzroy Lennox,	British Army.
M. Courtney,	do.
T. Power and servant,	Philadelphia.
C. H. D. Mossgrove,	New York.
Samuel Nails,	Buenos Ayres.
Charles Cadell,	Baltimore, Md.
T. Palmer,	Cuba.
Dr. M. Lerner,	do.
T. Blanche,	do.
Jos. Fraser,	do.
H. Van Loh, jr.,	Amsterdam.
A. S. Byrne,	London.
Mr. Thorndill,	New York.
W. W. Martin,	England.
E. B. Howell and friend,	New York.
A. Livingston,	do.
Rev. G. G. Cookman,	Washington, D. C.
P. Deucher,	Scotland.
B. Morris and Child,	do.
Passengers,	28
Officers and crew,	81
	109

ANOTHER OUTRAGE ON THE COAST OF  
AFRICA.  
Correspondence of the New York Express.

HAVANNA, May 1, 1841.

It is with feelings of the deepest sorrow that I  
have to add another to the already too long list of  
outrages and insults to our flag by our British  
cruisers.

The brig A. E. of Baltimore, Captain C. F.  
Driscoll, sailed from this place in the month of Sep-  
tember for Cuba, with a cargo of dry goods, to-  
bacco and powder. Having met with bad weather  
at sea he was obliged to put into Charleston to repair,  
whence he sailed on his voyage. Nothing material  
occurred until he arrived at Cuba, when he was  
boarded by two boats' crew (fifteen in number)  
commanded by an English officer, and without a  
flag flying nor any visible sign of nationality,  
armed to the teeth with cutlasses, pistols, carbines,  
and daggers, or long knives, who insolently de-  
manded his papers, declaring at the same time that  
he would take command of the vessel. Captain D.  
pointed to the American flag, which he had flying,  
and averred that he was an American vessel  
engaged in a legal trade, and in proof thereof  
produced his papers, which the English officer  
tried to obtain possession of, but not being permitted  
by Captain D. he said "never mind, I will take  
you for a secondarily Yankee negro stealer, and  
have you all strung up at the main yard if you  
offer the least resistance."

They then shaped the course of the vessel for  
River Congo, and commenced breaking out the  
cargo to get at the ruin, and carried on so outrage-

ously that Capt. D's lady, who was on board,  
together with her daughter, was taken violently  
ill and for some time her life was despaired of.—  
The English crew never for a moment ceasing their  
outrageous conduct. They continued at  
River Congo twelve days, pillaging the negro  
cannoes that passed, taking from them their bolts,  
looking glasses, paddles and every little thing,  
leaving the poor negroes no alternative but to swim  
on shore and abandon their canoes to the tide.

This conduct they continued for some time, often  
taking in their boats some of the American crew,  
until at last the negroes becoming exasperated  
assembled in force, and attacking the boats killed  
an American seaman belonging to the A. E., and  
wounded several English. They then returned  
precipitately on board and getting the brig under  
way set sail for Cuba. They there found H.  
B. M. brig of war Porpoise, Lieutenant commanding  
Symmes, with an American flag flying. Lieut.  
Symmes then came on board with an additional  
boat's crew, and commenced breaking out the  
cargo, without asking to look at the brig's papers  
or paying any attention to Capt. D's protestations.

After ransacking the cargo four days, burning  
open boxes and boxes, knocking open the bags of  
powder, finding nothing, they took what they  
pleased, each man selecting what he most fancied  
and then tumbling the cargo into the hold took to  
their boats, leaving the brig at liberty.

"For fifteen days," says Captain D. "I had 17  
on board eating and drinking the best they could  
find, and for four days more the commander and  
nearly all of his men pillaging my stores and  
drinking my liquors, they being on very short  
allowance on board their own vessel." The Eng-  
lish brig kept the American flag flying all the  
time, and went off with it flying at her peak. The  
English officers declared they would seize every  
American vessel they came across, and break up  
their trade entirely, and from our late accounts  
from the States it seems they are determined to put  
their threat into execution.

More Awful Disclosures.—The United States  
Bank!—Seven millions lost in electioneering!—The  
Orphan made to pay the "Piper"—The Widow  
made to pay for "Yarn"—It is now ascertained be-  
yond a doubt, and it may be found on nine folio pages  
of the Ledger of the Bank, that out of twenty-one  
millions of "suspended debt," seven millions have been  
squandered for electioneering purposes!

We state upon good authority, that this broken bank  
has been in the constant habit of loaning its money, as  
long as it had any, to prominent Federal whig politi-  
cians, and for the present, annex a few of their names,  
who partook of the seven millions of dollars, viz:

To Col. Kickapoo,	\$250,000!!!
To Daniel, the godlike,	110,000!!!
To Riddle,	100,000!!!
To Ewing,	200,000!!!
To General St. John,	300,000!!!
To Tyson, a large sum!!!	\$1,000,000!!!

Say in all, to these, \$1,960,000!!!  
The balance, six millions, was squandered in  
the same way to politicians chiefly in 1839 and 1840 to  
elect Harrison and Taylor. Of the \$1,100,000 to the  
"godlike," \$250,000 is for overdrafts!!! This proves  
clearly, that the whole capital stock was not lost in  
election speculations and fancy stocks, but in those two  
evils and in electioneering!!! What a comment upon  
the letters of Bullitt and the doings of the Committee—  
both suppress important facts, that honestly call loudly  
for a full and clear exposure of that Bank, that the  
people may know where the money of the widow and  
orphan has gone to.—Philadelphia Times.

The Pipe-Layers not expert in the ordinary busi-  
ness of the Public Offices.—Bennett's Herald, speak-  
ing of the management of the new hands called in  
from laying pipe and yards, to the high public trusts at  
Philadelphia, says:

"At Philadelphia, there has been the devil to pay all  
round. The custom-house and post-office have been in  
a state of utter confusion ever since the new officials  
have taken their places."  
Where "the devil's to pay," there is always trouble  
brought for more than are engaged in the concern.  
We see that the New York press complains that their  
express ships containing the late news were sent the  
wrong way. They were sent to Philadelphia to be  
distributed South; instead of that, the news receded  
and went North again.

Some of our fellow-citizens have received letters  
recently from Philadelphia via Wheeling.—Globe.

Bank of the United States.—Such an engine  
of power, the framers of our Constitution never  
thought of authorizing, and on the contrary, they  
expressly refused to delegate to Congress the right  
to create corporations of any description.

The first Bank was put down by the people, as  
soon as the charter expired, and the second was  
established while the national mind was yet in a  
state of agitation on account of the recent war.  
The people have been against it. They con-  
demned it, emphatically in 1819, and still more  
emphatically in 1832, when the two parties went  
to trial before the people, on the naked question  
of Bank or no Bank, and a triumphant verdict was  
rendered in favor of Gen. Jackson.

Mr. J. F. Mason said, it was an "institution of the  
most deadly hostility existing against the principle  
and form of our Government, corrupting in peace  
and dangerous in war."

In 1791, Mr. Madison concluded his speech  
against the Bank bill, in the following manner: "It  
appeared on the whole," he said, "that the power  
exercised by the bill was confirmed by the silence  
of the Constitution; was condemned by the rule of  
interpretation arising out of the Constitution; was  
condemned by its tendency to destroy the main  
characteristic of the Constitution; was condemned  
by the expositions of the friends of the Constitu-  
tion, whilst depending before the public; was con-  
demned by the apparent intentions of the parties  
which ratified the Constitution; was condemned  
by the exhortations and amendments proposed by Con-  
gress themselves to the Constitution; and he hoped  
it would receive its final condemnation by the vote  
of the House."—Albany Argus.

From the Charleston Mercury.  
LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

More Indian Murders.—We yesterday received  
intelligence by the steamer General Clinch, that  
the Indians have again been at their work of death  
in our own State. On the 12th inst. two men were  
murdered at or near Trader's Hill, in the vicinity  
of the Ok. Enckee. There was also a report which  
needs confirmation, that one or two more individ-  
uals met a like fate at the hands of the faithless  
Seminoles. One of the murdered men we learn  
was killed in his own house, in which were two or  
three children who fortunately made their escape  
to their mother, she happened at the moment to be  
a short distance from the house in the woods,  
where they concealed themselves till the departure  
of the savages.

St. Augustine, May 15.

We extract from the News the following:  
The War.—Extract of a letter from an officer  
of the army received in this city, dated

Fort Armstrong, E. F. (Sarasota).  
April 27, 1841.

The only news is, that a runner has just ar-  
rived who was sent out to Hospatabki Mauxy,  
Hado and Sam Jones, who reports that they have

all run off, and will not come in; consequently, the  
troop is probably at an end in this section, and  
fight will soon be the word. The first regiment of  
infantry is at present very sickly, and about one  
third being on sick list.

Fort Pierce, May 1.

"Coconoches, with his negro Joe and fifteen  
warriors, paid me a visit on the 29th ult., under a  
safe guard from the General Commanding. He  
remained all night, and slept in my quarters, and I  
felt much better satisfied than I should to have  
sleep in his. He was accompanied by the elite of  
his band, no doubt the identical Indians that have  
committed the horrible murders near St. Augus-  
tine during the last year. Two or three of them  
were as savage and ferocious looking fellows as I  
have seen in Florida, under complete command,  
and apparently ready for any deed of blood at the  
bidding of their chief. Negro Joe is Coconoches's  
right hand man, and no doubt exercises great in-  
fluence, as he possesses considerable shrewdness,  
and carries in his countenance the marks of a  
villain. Their camp, they informed me, was two  
days march from this post. They are to go to  
Tampa, they say, the moon after this. Coconoches  
spoke of his escape from St. Augustine, and  
asked after Capt. Darnitt, but made no allusions  
to his fate in your vicinity. He speaks to his  
warriors as one accustomed to be obeyed; graceful  
in his movements, and his gestures more expressive  
than his words."

Fort Pierce, May 1.

"On the 29th ult. Coconoches, with fifteen men  
and boys, paid us a visit. He appears to be no  
nothing more than a begging excursion, and seems  
about as little desirous of getting in others and  
going to Tampa, as making a trip to New Holland.  
His impudence and insolence was almost un-  
bearable; and had I been commanding officer, and he  
without his safeguard, the whole batch would have  
been put in irons. He called us liars, women,  
silly fellows, and every thing else; but we were  
commanded to treat them with civility. He had  
passed from General Armstrong and Col. Worth.  
Powder, flint, and horses, were among the arti-  
cles he asked for. Of course, we gave him none  
of these. The scoundrel had the impudence to go  
to —, and offer to buy a canister of powder,  
saying that the officers would never find it out.  
He left yesterday, after laying dead drunk all night  
in our quarters."

John C. Calhoun once said: "Every day's ex-  
perience confirms me in the opinion that the bank-  
ing system as it stands—I mean Banks of circula-  
tion—has proved to be one of the greatest calamities  
that ever befel the country. I make no war  
upon the Banks—the system was against itself,  
and is destined to fall by self-slaughter." These  
remarks, at the time they were made, attracted  
but little attention. Circumstances having since  
pretty fully illustrated them: it were well if legis-  
lators could be made to act upon the prophecy,  
without further suffering from the "self-slaughter."

Purser Ramsey has been displaced by Mr.  
Secretary Badger, for interfering in elections. A  
Northern Editor asks "Where's Captain Stock-  
ton?" Pahaw! He might as well ask the Sec-  
retary where his namesake Bela Badger who has  
been placed for interfering in elections.—Charle-  
ton Mercury.

Fearful Occurrence.—The Quebec Gazette of  
Monday last, gives the following account of an un-  
usual and destructive accident at that city:

From the Quebec Gazette of 17th of May.

A most distressing accident occurred this morn-  
ing at about eleven o'clock: a large mass of Cape  
Diamond, with the wall from the Governor's Gar-  
den, to the base of the Citadel, gave way, and bur-  
ied under masses of stone and earth, the houses  
in Champlain street, opposite the Court House.  
About 8 buildings in all are destroyed. Part of  
the inmates were at work, but it is supposed that  
between twenty or thirty persons were in the  
houses. Thirteen dead bodies have been taken  
from the ruins. Some were alive and sent to the  
hospital. The military are assisting in removing  
the rocks and earth and searching the ruins.

The Montreal Courier of the 18th adds the  
following:  
A friend who arrived from Quebec yesterday,  
has informed us that when he left at half past five  
o'clock on Monday evening, 23 bodies had been  
recovered from the ruins, 17 or 18 of whom were  
dead—most of them so much disfigured and mutil-  
ated that they could scarcely be recognised from  
their features.

MARRIED.  
In this County, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. Samuel  
Rothrock, Mr. JOHN LENTZ to Miss SOPHIA,  
daughter of the late Mr. John Hielick.

DIED.

At his residence, China Grove, in Rowan County, on  
Thursday, the 27th May, 1841, aged about 50 years,  
NOAH PARTEE, Esq., long known as one of the  
most useful and enterprising citizens of that County.  
To eulogize the deceased in the brief limits of an obit-  
uary notice would do but faint justice to his memory.  
Nor, indeed, is it necessary for the epitaph of his vir-  
tues is written on the hearts of all who knew him, or  
came within the sphere of their influence. He was a  
kind husband, a most affectionate parent, a merciful  
master, the most benevolent neighbor. He was scrup-  
ulously faithful in the performance of the duties of all  
the relations of life. He was emphatically a "friend  
to the poor,"—and his death is a loss to the society  
of which he lived, that it will be difficult to supply, and a  
grievous bereavement to his family and numerous kind-  
red, for which this world can afford no consolation.  
The deep sympathy of the large concourse of his neigh-  
bors and friends that honored his remains to the grave,  
attested the sore affliction his death had created. But  
they mourn not as those "who mourn without hope."  
For their departed benefactor, always a friend to mor-  
tality and religion, died with perfect resignation, and  
without a struggle or a groan, in the triumphs of the  
Christian Gospel. And although he has gone to that  
"bourn whence no traveller can return," he has gone  
to reap that eternal reward and enjoy that perfect peace  
which endures forever—and which the cares of this  
life can neither give nor take away.—(Comm.)  
In this Town, on the 2nd instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH  
BRUNER, consort of Mr. Jacob Bruner, aged about  
22 years.

We are requested to announce Mr. R. E. TROY  
as a Candidate for the office of Superior Court  
Clerk.

We are requested to announce Maj. JENNY  
SHEED, as a candidate for the office of Superior  
Court Clerk.

We are requested to announce Mr. E. R. BIRCH-  
HEAD, as a candidate for the office of County  
Court Clerk.

We are requested to announce Mr. DAVID  
KEENS, as a Candidate for the Office of County  
Court Clerk.

We are requested to announce Maj. JAMES E.  
KEER, as a candidate for the office of County Court  
Clerk.

We are requested to announce JOHN GILES, Esq.,  
as a Candidate for re-election for the office of  
County Court Clerk.

PROSPECTUS.

THE publishers of the Globe have recently given to  
the country an exposition of the motives which  
prompted the attempt by the Federal party to prostrate  
their establishment, by the lawless abrogation of their  
contract as Printers to the Senate. They showed that  
there were already six Federal newspapers—to which  
a seventh is about to be added—published at Wash-  
ington—all devoted to the dissemination of Federal prin-  
ciples, and the defence of Federal measures. And to  
make this overwhelming battery of Federal presses at  
the seat of Government tell with the more effect  
throughout the Union, the character of the Globe was  
to be tarnished, its means impoverished, and its polit-  
ical influence destroyed, by a sweeping denunciation of  
integrity on the part of the Federal leaders in the Se-  
nate—by throwing the dead weight of an expenditure  
of \$40,000 in preparing to do the Congressional  
work, on the hands of its publishers, (the printers  
whose contract was violated,) and by having this whole  
work of defamation and ruin accomplished by the judg-  
ment of the Union, to give it the sanction of the high-  
est tribunal known to our country. The work was  
done by a caucus selected majority of Federalists, and  
the Editors of the Globe are left to sustain their estab-  
lishment by the patronage they may receive from  
political friends for the papers they publish. We will  
not ask or receive the sort of jumping contributions by  
which the Banks and Federal politicians sustain their  
presses. We will abandon the publication of the Globe,  
if it cannot be supported by the regular subscription  
price of the paper. If such of our Democratic friends  
whose circumstances do not justify a subscription to the  
daily or semi-weekly paper, will patronize the cheaper  
publications issued by us—the Extra Globe—the Con-  
gressional Globe, and the Appendix—the work will be  
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done by a caucus selected majority of Federalists, and  
the Editors of the Globe are left to sustain their estab-  
lishment by the patronage they may receive from  
political friends for the papers they publish. We will  
not ask or receive the sort of jumping contributions by  
which the Banks and Federal politicians sustain their  
presses. We will abandon the publication of the Globe,  
if it cannot be supported by the regular subscription  
price of the paper. If such of our Democratic friends  
whose circumstances do not justify a subscription to the  
daily or semi-weekly paper, will patronize the cheaper  
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## PETERS PILLS.

AT Wholesale and Retail, at WHEELER'S

GRAY'S or Harrison's Ointment, Buckwith's Pills, Moffat's Pills and Bitters, Hough's Panacea, and Bennett's remedy for Bowel Complaint, for Sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

**FRESH TEAS.**  
Wines, Spirits, Tobacco, and Cigars, Just received and for sale, at the Salisbury Drug Store.  
Salisbury, Nov. 22, 1840.

**Cotton Yarns.**  
THE Subscribers, Agents for the Lexington Cotton Factory, would inform the public that they have just received and now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, consisting of various numbers. The superior quality and character of the Yarns of this Factory are so well tested and known as to need no recommendation from us. Those wishing to purchase will please give us a call.  
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, Agents.  
April 24, 1840.

**LADIES AND HOUSE-KEEPERS.**  
WE have just received a large and fresh supply of the celebrated New Lebanon Shakers' Garden Seeds, of all kinds. Those wishing Seeds for the next year, would do well to call or send soon, as they "go like hot cakes."  
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.  
November 13, 1840.

## NEW FURN.

**COACH-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.**  
THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. John I. Shaver, on the South-east Street, where they will constantly keep on hand a variety of vehicles, such as—

Open and Close Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Gigs, Carryalls.

They will warrant their workmanship not to be surpassed by any in this section of country, as they have on hand a large supply of the best materials; and, also, in their employ first rate workmen. Orders for work from a distance addressed to the subscribers will be punctually attended to.  
N. B. All kind of repairing done on the shortest notice.  
DANIEL SHAVER,  
D. F. HADEN.  
Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1841.

## Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove to Mississippi next fall, offers the following valuable plantations for sale on fair and reasonable terms:  
One Tract, lying about five miles East of Salisbury, adjoining Mrs. Barringer's Mill lands, containing about

## ONE HUNDRED & SEVENTY ACRES.

This place is called the Holdshouser tract, is well improved, and first rate land, good house, and out-buildings, &c.  
Another Tract, called the Trexler place, lying on Green Creek in the Trexler mill tract, has on it an excellent grist and flour mill, and wool carding machine, and a good dwelling house, and out-buildings, and the land of fine quality.  
Also, my plantation where I live, containing 170 Acres of first rate land, well improved, and in good condition, an excellent dwelling house, and good out-buildings—a large barn, &c.

Also, one tract adjoining the above, all wood land, and the greater part of it excellent soil. Persons wishing to buy, will always find me at home.  
HENRY TREXLER.  
Rowan County, April 9, 1841.

## To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an improved patent Spindle for Mills, by which a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from heating or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is supported by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.  
I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.  
Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, David Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed \$20 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hunt and Sarah, Foster of David County; Gilbert Dickson and David J. Ramsey of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Anderson Moore of Davidson; and William Joss of Surry, all of whom are highly pleased with its performance.  
L. M. GILBERT.  
October 25, 1839.

## PROSPECTUS

OF A  
POLITICAL NEWSPAPER  
TO BE ENTITLED  
THE EXTRA STANDARD,  
THOMAS LORING, Editor.

THE EXTRA STANDARD is intended to accommodate those of our fellow-citizens who desire a cheap publication, containing sound political doctrine, and the news of the day; and will be published semi-monthly.

The Editor will endeavor to make this publication acceptable to the public; especially that portion who are friendly to Democratic Republican principles. The price will be \$1 per year, payable in all cases in advance. As the price is low, the terms must be complied with—no paper will be sent to any one without the amount of ONE DOLLAR in advance, and all papers will be discontinued at the end of the year, unless the advance for the second year is sent by the time the first expires.  
Twelve copies will be sent to one address, for one year, or to different individuals, on the payment of ten dollars in advance.  
A specimen number will be issued in a few days. Should the subscription justify the undertaking, the first number will be issued about the 1st of May next.  
Raleigh, March 3, 1841.

## MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the subscriber, at Middleville, Montgomery Co., N. C.  
W. E. BURAGE.  
February 21, 1840.

## To Travellers.



THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.  
His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating.  
JOEL McLFAN.  
Feb. 12, 1839.  
N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

## Prospectus for Kendall's Expositor.

A. S. KENDALL proposes to establish a semi-monthly newspaper, under the above name, to be devoted to the following objects, viz:

1. The security of the right of suffrage, by additional laws to punish bribery and fraud.
2. An exposure of abuses and corruptions in Government, wherever known to exist.
3. An exposition of the principles of modern Banking, and its effects upon labor, trade, morals, and Government, embracing the nature and uses of money, and a history of the origin and progress of paper money in its various forms.

To these will be added all the topics common in the newspapers of the day, with a summary of news carefully compiled, forming an accurate history of passing events.  
Avoiding all personal alterations, this paper, while it will not conceal its preferences for men, will confine itself chiefly to the elucidation of facts and principles, leaving the reader portions of political controversy to younger hands.

The Expositor will be printed in the neatest manner upon a royal sheet, folded in octavo form, each number embracing sixteen pages, with an index at the end of each volume embracing one year. It will thus form a book containing a history of the times with much more useful and entertaining matter.

PRICE—One Dollar per annum, paid in advance. No accounts will be kept, and the paper will not be sent until the money be actually received.

Bank notes will be taken at their specie value. To those who collect and forward ten dollars, an additional copy will be sent gratis.

Postmasters are permitted by law to forward subscription money in letters written by themselves. All letters to the Editor must be free or postpaid. As to the postage on this paper will be but one cent to one and a half each number, it is in the power of every man to procure all the important news, and a vast deal of other useful matter, at not exceeding One Dollar and Thirty-six Cents.  
Washington City, D. C., Jan. 12, 1841.

## THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Largest Subscription in the World!!

## THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER.

THE COURIER is an as firm and independent a paper as any paper issued, at home or abroad, and its ample means will be always employed to make it equal, as a FAMILY NEWSPAPER, to any journal published. It is a PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT. The Courier is an independent paper, fearlessly pursuing a straight-forward course, and supporting the best interest of THE PUBLIC.  
This approved Family Paper is strictly NEUTRAL IN POLITICS AND RELIGION, and the uncompromising opponent of all QUACKERY. It maintains a high TONE OF MORALS, and not an article will appear in its pages, which should not find place at every fire-side.  
The unparalleled patronage, from every section of the country, is the best evidence of its approval. It has spoken and will continue to speak for itself. Its list embraces over 24,000 subscribers, extending from the Lakes to the Ocean, and combining all interests and classes of the republic. Each number of the Courier contains as much matter as would

## Fill a 13mo. Volume.

The cost of which alone would be the price of the paper for a whole year. The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great variety of

## TALES, NARRATIVES, ESSAYS, BIOGRAPHIES, &c.

Together with articles on Science, Fine Arts, Mechanics, Agriculture, Manufactures, Foreign News, New Publications, Morality, Medicine, The Silk Culture, Temperance, Family Circle, Self-Educated Men, List of Inventors, Bank, Discount and Exchange, The Classics, Health, Commerce, Literature, Domestic Intelligence, Education, Amusements, Fables, Humorous Poetical Articles, The Drama, City Matters, Amusing Miscellany, The Markets, The Musical World, Current Prices Current, History and Geography, Philosophy.

And all other matters discussed in a Universal Family Journal—furnishing altogether as vast, and, we believe, as interesting a variety as can be found in any other Journal, embracing subjects for

Farmers, Mechanics, Tradesmen, Artisans, Merchants, Men of Leisure, Teachers, Students, And every class of our Country.

THE COURIER may always be DEPENDED UPON, as nothing important is permitted to escape a notice in its columns. It will always SATISFACTORILY FULFILL ITS AGREEMENTS.  
Our arrangements enable us to draw from the whole range of the current Literature of Europe, and our Correspondents at home embrace many of the best Writers of the country. A series of POPULAR TALES, of unequalled interest and value, will follow in constant succession.

## POPULAR MUSIC.

In the Courier is inserted the music of the most popular Airs, Ballads, and Songs, as soon as they are imported; so that country lovers may have the most popular music for the voice, the piano, the guitar or other instruments, as soon as published, when if paid for separately would cost more than the price of subscription. This perfected arrangement is to be found in no other journal of the kind.

## OUR TERMS.

The price of the COURIER is only \$2, in advance. When individuals wish to subscribe to the Courier, a sure way is to enclose the money in a letter, and direct it to us. The Postmasters will probably politely remit for us with their bills, in all cases, if it meet their pleasure, to act as our agents.  
Clubs of ten will be furnished with ten papers for one year, (provided the money be sent in free of postage and discount) for \$15.  
Ten Dollars will procure the sixth copy gratis.  
Three copies for five dollars.  
\$5 at one time will be received for 3 years.  
Our friends, the Postmasters, will please oblige by remitting arrears and new subscriptions.

## Blanks For Sale Here.

## Clock and Watch Repairing.



## John U. Vogler

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Salisbury and surrounding Country, that he has commenced the above business in this place. His shop is three doors from the Court-house, directly opposite F. R. Rouche's Coffee House, on the North east square, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line with neatness and dispatch. From a long experience in his business, he feels confident in giving entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their custom.  
N. B. All work from a distance punctually attended to, and forwarded according to order.  
Salisbury, April 10, 1841.

## K K K

CALL EARLY CUSTOMERS.

## SALISBURY COFFEE-HOUSE.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in informing his friends and customers, that he has just returned from Charleston with a large supply of Groceries of every description, and ventures to say, that he has as great an assortment as any of the Northern Cities, which he will sell low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers.  
The Subscriber's customers will remember that he published a notice in the papers of this place, requesting his customers who were indebted to call and settle, and those who have not done it, may rest assured, if it is not done before our next Court, may expect to find them in the hands of an officer for collection.  
F. R. ROUCHE.

## CONCORD COFFEE-HOUSE.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Concord and surrounding country, that he has opened a Grocery Store in the Town of Concord, where he will keep constantly on hand a large supply of Groceries,  
—SUCH AS—  
Sugar, Coffee, Bread, Crackers, Cheese, Lemons, French Prunes, Cakes, Raisins, Candies of all kinds, Toys, prime chewing and smoking Tobacco, Spanish Segars of the best quality, Garden Seed of all kinds, Indigo, Copperas, Madder, Ginger, Spice, Pepper, Almonds, Cloves, Cinnamon, English Walnuts, Macaroni, Vermacelli, Sardines, Herrings, —essences of Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper, mint, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

The Subscriber hopes by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage.  
F. R. ROUCHE.  
March 12, 1841.

## PROSPECTUS

OF THE

## Western Carolina Temperance Advocate.

A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform. Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited BY D. R. McANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, received an important paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. McAnally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognized as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, at groceries, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and Christian? Recollect there are but few, very few, such papers in all the Southern country. The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.  
The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be justified.

## TERMS.

The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of Fifty Cents a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorized agents.

## Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having obtained, at the Nov Term, 1840, of Rowan County Court, Letters of Administration on the Estate of Benjamin Austin, dec'd., notifies all persons indebted to the same, to come forward and make immediate payment, as the Estate must be closed; and those having claims against said Estate, to present them within the limit of the law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery.  
C. K. WHEELER, Admr.  
Salisbury, Nov. 13, 1840.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he still continues to carry on the business of

## CUTTING STONE.

as usual, at his Granite Quarry, seven miles South of Salisbury, near the old Charleston road, where he is able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the best grit, and on the shortest notice.

## —ALSO—

or Sale, at the lowest prices, WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS, ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES, GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.  
J. HOULSHOUSE, Stone-Cutter.  
Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1839.

N. B. Orders for any of the above wrought articles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to.  
J. H.

## MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & BITTERS.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the subscriber, at

MEERS, SPRINGS & SHANKLE, in Concord, N. C., and also Agents for the same.

## CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRING.



## THE SUBSCRIBER

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his old friends and the public generally, that he has opened a shop in Salisbury in the above business, in a room directly opposite West's brick building, in the house of Dr. Burns, formerly owned by Jno. I. Shaver, and just below J. & W. Murphy.  
In addition to the above, the Subscriber will carry on the Silver Smith Business in all the varieties common in country towns; such as making Spoons, &c., and repairing Silver Ware.  
He begs to assure the public that if punctual attention to business, and skilful work will entitle him to patronage and support, he will merit it.  
AARON WOOLWORTH.  
Salisbury, April 9, 1841.

## ROWAN HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING purchased that well known and long established public house, (known by the name of Slaughter's Hotel,) situated in the Town of Salisbury, N. C., informs his friends and the public generally, that the same is now open for the reception of Travellers and Boarders.  
His Table and Bar will be supplied with the best market and surrounding country affords.  
His Stables spacious and beautifully supplied with grain, and provender, attended by faithful and attentive Ostlers.  
The undersigned pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting, to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.  
JAMES L. COWAN.  
Salisbury Sept. 11, 1840.

## PLANTERS

(LATE DAVIS) HOTEL.

HAGUE & GIFFORD having purchased the Hotel, formerly Davis', will continue the Establishment on the same liberal scale as heretofore, and will exert themselves to make it a desirable residence for  
BOARDERS AND TRAVELLERS,  
as their table will always be supplied with the best market affords, and their Bar with the best Liquors, and their Stables with attentive Ostlers and abundant provender.  
The Establishment will be under the exclusive management of T. A. Hague, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel, North Carolina, and his long experience, will enable him to give general satisfaction.  
Camden, S. C., Jan. 29, 1841.

## DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

HAVING removed his Office to and from of Mr. Cowan's brick row, (formerly occupied by Dr. Ashbel Smith), nearly opposite Michael Brown's store, politely tenders his professional services to the public.  
Salisbury, August 21, 1840.

## DR. JAMES G. WOMACK

HAVING located himself permanently in the Town of SALISBURY, tenders his professional services to its citizens and the adjacent country, in all the various branches of his profession. He can be found at his Office, on main street one door below the office of the "Western Carolinian," July 3, 1840.

## Docts. Killian & Powe,

HAVING associated themselves together, in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their services, in all the various branches of their profession to the public. Their Office is in Mr. West's brick building.  
Salisbury, N. C., January 8, 1841.

## CABINET OF MINERALS

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, as Administrator of the late Doct. Austin, offers for sale the valuable CABINET OF MINERALS belonging to the Estate of the deceased. A considerable portion of the collection was made by Dr. Austin himself with much care, and principally consists of Gold, Silver, Copper, and Lead Ores, in their various natural combinations, selected from the mineral regions of this country; besides a number obtained from Europe. Scientific gentlemen, or literary institutions desiring to purchase the whole, or any part of the Cabinet, can have further information on application by letter to the undersigned.  
The collection will be sold as soon as a reasonable price may be offered for it.  
C. K. WHEELER, Admr.  
Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 4, 1840.

## State of North Carolina,

REDELL COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1841.

Elizabeth A. Wilson, Petitioner for Divorce.

James Wilson.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant James Wilson is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Carolina Watchman and Western Carolinian, that the said James Wilson appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held at the Court House in Statesville, on the 3rd Monday after the 3rd Monday in August next, then and there to answer, or said Petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment ordered accordingly.

Witness, Saml. R. Bell, Clerk of our said Court at Statesville, the 3rd Monday after the 3rd Monday in February, A. D. 1841.

S. R. BELL, CLK.

March 26, 1841.—3m.—Printer's Fee \$10.

## JOB PRINTING,

Neatly and expeditiously executed, at this office

## CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his establishment to Shaver & Haden, has remaining on hand 3 fine Barouches, 3 Carryalls, 1 Buggy, 1 Sulky, 3 close Carriages, one of them a very fine article, made in a superior manner; also a number of second-hand Barouches, Carriages and Gigs, all of which he will sell very low, and on a long credit, for a good bond.

He requests all those having open accounts standing on his books to call and settle them without further delay, by note or otherwise.  
JOHN I. SHAVER.  
Salisbury, Feb. 12, 1841.

## Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills

AND PHENIX BITTERS.

THE high celebrity which these excellent Medicines have acquired, in curing almost every disease to which the human frame is liable, is a matter familiar with almost every intelligent person. They became known by their fruits—their good works have testified for them—they did not thrive by the faith of the credulous.  
In cases of Constipation, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Affections, Asthma, Piles, Settled Pains, Rheumatism, Fevers and Agues, Obstinate Headaches, Impure state of the Fluids, Unhealthy Appearance of the Skin, Nervous Debility, the Sick, new incident to Females in Delicate Health, every kind of Weakness of the Digestive Organs, and in all general Derangements of Health, these MEDICINES have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at WM. B. MOFFAT'S Medical Office, 375 Broadway, New York.

N. B. None are genuine unless they have the fac simile of John Moffat's signature.

THE LIFE PILLS are sold in boxes—Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$2 each, according to the size; and the PHENIX BITTERS in bottles, at \$1 or \$2 each, with full directions.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by CRESS & BOGER, of Salisbury, SPRINGS & SHANKLE, Concord, N. C.

## FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION—An

interesting little pamphlet, entitled MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a Domestic Guide to Health—containing accurate information concerning the most prevalent diseases, and the most approved remedies—by WM. B. MOFFAT. Apply to the Agents.

Salisbury, N. C., October 16, 1840.

## BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted. He trusts that his long experience in

## MODELLING AND LAYING BRICK,

will entitle him to a share of public patronage. He would never gratify a wish done in his Lane of Business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.  
ROBERT COX.  
Davidson, April 18, 1839.

## THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, JUNE 4, 1841.

Bacon,	8 1/2	Iron,	4 1/2
Beef,	3 1/2	Lard,	8 1/2
Brandy, (peach)	40	Molasses,	50 1/2
Do (apple)	40	Nails,	8 1/2
Butter,	30 1/2	Oats,	15 1/2
Beeswax,	18 1/2	Pork,	14 1/2
Baggins,	18 1/2	Rice, (quart)	12 1/2
Bale Rope,	10 1/2	Sugar, (brown)	10 1/2
Corn, (clean)	8 1/2	Do (white)	11 1/2
Cotton,	25 1/2	Salt, (bulk)	\$1 25
Coal,	14 1/2	Do (small)	\$1 50
Flour,	\$1 25	Steel, (blister)	10 1/2
Feathers,	35 1/2	Do (cast)	25 1/2
Flaxseed,	60 1/2	Whiskey,	12 1/2
Do Oil,	100	Whisky,	30 1/2

## AT FAYETTEVILLE, MAY 1, 1841.

AT SALISBURY, JUNE 4, 1841.			
	8 a 10	Iron,	4 1/2
	34 a 4 1/2	Lard,	8 1/2
(peach)	40 a	Molasses,	50 a 6
(apple)	30 a 35	Nails,	6 a
	10 a 12 1/2	Ons,	15 a 2
	18 a 20	Pork,	4 1/2
	18 a 25	Rice, (quart)	1
	10 a 12 1/2	Sugar, (brown)	10 a 1 1/2
(clean)	8 a	Do (white)	1 a 2
	25 a	Salt, (bulk)	\$1 25 a \$1 50
	14 a 18	Do (small)	\$3 75 a \$4 00
\$1 25 a	\$4 50	Steak, (beef)	10 a
	35 a 37 1/2	Do (cast)	25 a 1
	60 a	Tallow,	25 a 1
Oil,	100	Whiskey,	30 a 1